THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892.

If our friends who favor as with manuscripts for p wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all case lend stomps for that purpose,

Suppose that JOHN MCAULEY PALMER in lilinois, and Isaac Puszy Gray in Indiana, not being satisfied with the outcome of the recent Democratic Conventions in those States, had got up bolting conventions of their own, appointed delegations humbly sworn to their service, organized new machines by naming new State Committees and started fresh and original PALMER and GRAY parties to traduce and slaughter whomsoever stood in their way.

Wouldn't the CLEVELAND men have raised the Mugwump roof with howls of treachery and outrage? You bet.

The Stuffed Prophet stands ready to befriend or betray, according as he is put up or turned down.

The Mugwump Conspiracy Against the Democracy of New York City.

The proceedings at Syracuse and the declarations, both of the principal orators and of the pseudo-convention itself, leave no doubt as to the main purpose of the Mugwump conspiracy. The movement was started on the pretext of dissatisfaction with the date appointed by the Democratic State Committee for the Democratic State Convention. The movement was carried on under the pretence of hatred of HILL and devotion to CLEVELAND. The movement has culminated in an open avowal of its principal purpose, which is neither almanac reform nor the gratification of Mr. CLEVE-TAND's selfish ambition, but the erection of a new political machine in place of the present Democratic organization first in this town and then in this State.

The pseudo-platform adopted by the pseudo-convention contains the following: "We recognize the necessity of an organization through which the party may direct its energies; but when such an organization claims to be the party inatead of its instrument; when it suppresses the voice and misrepresents the desire of the party; when it calls the caucuses at unaccustomed seasons and upon insufficient notice; when regardless of the votes cast, it places upon the Convention roll and admits to the Convention only those who, without respect to the voice and wishes of their constituents, will agree in advance to support the schemes and oligarchy it ha established; when it gives notice in advance that they who will not agree to be as subservicint will not be admitted, when it ceases to be representative, creates discontent, rouses resentments, and imperits the sueess in this emergency of the party, it becomes the duty of the original elements of the party to take such notice as will restore to it just relations between its prembers and their agenta"

What the Hon, WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACE and his associates, who know the project in its naked anatomy, mean in plain English, is the overthrow of Tammany Hall and the erection of a new machine of which the Hon. WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACE shall be the boss. They are not organizers at present, but

disorganizers. If they could succeed in disorganizing the party as it is now constituted, they would proceed to organize upon a basis satisfactory to themselves and to their private interests and ambitions. The Hon, WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACE cared as little whether the State Convention was held in February or in April this year, as he cared whether Decoration Day fell on a Saturday or on a Monday. He is not greatly concerned about the future of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND; with all of his foibles he is no sentimentalist or altruist in politics. The alleged "methods" of Governor HILL may stir the soul of the Hon. WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACE to just so much indignation as he thinks is useful for spectacular effect; but this foxy old plotter and subterrapean manipulator sheds no tears in private over the wickedness of contemporary politics. He is a reformer who wants to reform Tammany Hall out of his own pathway, and to reform the Democracy of New York into a Rowdedow Grace Democracy. To this end he has made adroit use of the confiding, half-hypnotized CLEVE-LAND worshippers like COUDERT and ELLERY ANDERSON, the CLEVELAND office seekers like FAIRCHILD and MAGONE, the inveterate Tammanyphobists like LARRY GODKIN and FRANK SCOTT, and the nincompoons and bobbles like little HINRICHS of Brooklyn.

The guile that forged this bolt meant it first of all for Tammany Hall. Mr. Rowde-DOW GRACE of Peru wants war to the death with the regular Democratic organization of this city and this State; and we think his desire will be gratified.

Another Song of the Stuffed.

We took occasion the other day to refer to the mass of poetical literature, romantic, didactic, or elegiac, that is growing around the turgid and tallowy form of the Mugwump Moses, and suggested that some amateur should preserve these metrical attempts, straighten their club feet. and write a poetical history of the Claimant just as a French scholar has written a poetical history of Charlemagne, that is to say of CHARLEMAGNE as he appears in the myths of medieval versifiers. A too sensitive correspondent in New Haven sends to us with ill-concealed indignation his opinion that we have been "unfortunate in comparing Karn the Great with GROVER the Large;" and informs us that "KARL the Fat must have been the man that you had in mind." But we have not compared Groven the Large with Karl the Great save in the respect that a poetleal mythos has formed around both, around the King of the Franks and around the King of Cranks. We may add, for the beneat of our Connecticut correspondent, that GROVER the Large resembles KARL the Great in another respect, as an esteemed correspondent in Ann Arbor points out. EGINHARD, the DAN LAMONT of CHARLE-MAGNE, says of the subject of his sketch. that his venter projection videretur, his abdomen, was convex. But we must leave Ingelheim and Aachen and go to Princeton, Illinois. Another Sweet Singer of the Claimant has just wreaked himself upon expression there; and after the local excitement had subsided. he sent the wreaked expression to our esteemed contemporary, the World-Herald of Omaha. The wreaker is Mr. John H. Bry-ANT, relative, we believe, of Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, but there is nothing than-

atopsical in his address to the Claimant: " Patriot and statesman ! true and brave, With honest heart and nerve of steel, To thee the nation looks to save

From robber hordes the commonweal." There can be no doubt about the quality of the Claimant's nerves. Robber hordes mean the protectionists, we suppose. Mr. CLEVELAND was not very successful in saving the commonweal from them in 1888. In fact, he offered to throw away his patriotic and statesmanlike views, and to put up with a base and cowardly straddle. This was an instance of his nerve of steel that Mugwumpiac slugers ought to commemorate. Mr. HENRY WATTERSON will furnish them | to his doctrines irrevocably, and a large

with plenty of illustrative material if they wish to embalm the steely episode in the carear of their haro. Mr. CLEVELAND'S nerve, by the way, seems to have an especial fascination for Mr. BRYANT, for he speaks of him as having the "nerve to do ." Mr. BRYANT also observes that Mr. CLEVELAND is "willing, if called, to serve the State." Willing? Well, Mr. BRYANT, you must excuse us, but you are simply ust too funny for anything. Having said this, let us do justice to the Princeton bard by quoting three of his stanzas in full:

"Then take back seats, you trading crews, Self seekers all, a numerous breed.

Make clean the race track, through and through. With GROVER CLEVELAND in the lead.

"Let favorite sons, both East and West, Await their turn, the future's long; Now is the time to choose our best, Not take the weak and leave the strong. "Combine, ye myriad sons of totl.

Now is the day and now the hour: Strike home ye tillers of the soil And wield for once your latent power." Certainly the trading crews must take back seat, and the race track ought not to be allowed to get heavy, for all the many recent rains; but how is GROVER CLEVE LAND to be put in the lead? Examine his wind and condition, Mr. BRYANT. And if the favorite sons won't walt, how are you going to make them? and if the Democratic party positively refuses to take the weak how are you going to compel it? We have not time at present to consider what would happen if the myriad tillers of the soil should strike home; but we infer from the platform of the South Carolina Democrats that they would strike at GROVER CLEVE-

tional Conventions do business in prose. Figures in Regard to a Fraud.

LAND if he should be put up to be put down

Still of course, Mr. BRYANT is Intent upon

rhyme, not reason; he cares not a fig for

facts. That is a privilege of poets, but Na-

The New York Times is engaged in a characteristically dishonest attempt to persuade its renders of "Mr. CLEVELAND'S popularity," and it publishes "figures to show how he has gained in the people's esteem." The evidence presented is that in all the States except five his vote was greater in 1888 than in 1884. Considering the usual increase in population, the Dem ocratic vote ought to have been greater in every State in 1888 than in 1884. If in five States it was not, that is merely additional evidence that the Democratic candidate in 1888 was a failure. But let us look at some of the Times's juggling with figures: "Kentucky gave CLEVELAND 30,839 more votes in 1985 than in 1884. Take a !

ttle group of four States 1884. 1888. Increase. 67,198 74,930 7,721 563,154 635,965 72,81 127,798 151,508 23,710 244,990 261,013 16,023

The Times leaves out of sight the interesting fact that Kentucky gave Harrison 37,012 more votes than it gave BLAINE, and that Mr. CLEVELAND'S plurality in Kentucky in 1888 was 6,173 less than his plurality in 1884; and yet Gen. HARRISON was by no means so popular in Kentucky as Mr. BLAINE. In Connecticut Gen. HARRISON'S gain over Mr. BLAINE was 8.671, and the Democratic plurality shrank from 1,284 to 336. In New York, the Republican increase was 88,337; and Mr. CLEVELAND was able to change his little chance plurality of 1.047 into a Republican plurality of 14,373. In New Jersey the Claimant's increase was bigger than the Republican increase. We take the figures as we find them, and leave to the Times the task of lying about them. In Indiana in 1888 the Republican increase from 1884 was 24,898, and Mr. CLEVELAND succeeded in changing a Democratic plurality of 6.427 into a Republican plurality of 2.348.

Here is another table of the Democratic vote in four States in 1884 and 1888, printed by the Times with intent to deceive:

1884. 1888. Virginia. West Virginia 67,317 78,677 11,860 North Carolina 142,952 4,950 147.902

The facts are that in Virginia the Republican increase was 11,082, although the Republican party in that State was far from being in good condition; and Mr. CLEVE-LAND succeeded in reducing the Democratic plurality from 6,003 o 1.539, just about 75 per cent. off for Mugwumpery. In West Virginia the Republican increase was 15,268, and Mr. CLEVELAND's plurality dropped from 4,221 to 552. In North Carolina the Republican increase was 9,716, and Mr. CLEVELAND diminished his plurality from 17.884 to 13.118. In Missouri the Re publican increase was 33,324, and Mr. CLEVE-

LAND's decrease of plurality was 5,205. We presume that the Times has put its best figures forward. Those of which we have given an explanation, are sufficient to confound the pretensions of the Claimant. He is even more of a smasher of Democratic pluralities than a tariff smasher.

The Presbyterians All at Sea.

As from the first we supposed would be the case, the General Assembly has adjourned leaving unsettled the great questions of faith and doctrine which have disturbed the Presbyterian Church so long and so profoundly. The vexatious labor of repairing the

Westminster Confession and concealing the ruggedness of its Calvinism with fanciful ornamentation, must be subjected to still further criticism in the presbyteries. The case of 'Dr. BRIGOS is remanded to the New York Presbytery for a new trial. The petition of the Union Theological Seminary asking for independence is rejected, and arbitrators are appointed to confer with its managers as to its relat; ons to the General Assembly. Meantime, it is true, the institution is to be boycotted. Students going to it will get from the Church no money for their support, and when they come out of it ordination will be refused them. Finally, also, on the last day of the session a resolution was adopted, declaring that the Bible is inspired and without error, and calling on presbyteries to deal with ministers who teach differently as heretics who have violated their ordination vows. But this only encourages the further pursuit of the hunt for heresy, which so far has been fruitless except in distressing consequences for the Church.

Even if Dr. BRIGGS is convicted of heresy in a new trial before the New York Presbytery, an appeal from the verdict will keep the agitation going for another year. Tho Union Seminary will not improve the situation even if it allows him to retire from his professorship, for his views and theories of the Bible will continue to be taught in the institution. The other professors are as heretical as he. They are in entire sympathy with his methods of Biblical criticism; and they cannot deny their convictions and the conclusions to which their scholarship leads them without degrading themselves in their own estimation and in the opinion of everybody else. If Dr. BRIGGS goes from the seminary, they must all go. If he is driven from the Presbyterian Church as a heretic, they must all go into exile with him in order to preserve their selfrespect. The seminary, too, is committed

part of its alumni, prominent Presbyterian pastors, are in the same boat. They cannot turn back. They must go ahead with Dr. BRIGGS as their pilot.

Undoubtedly the declared boycott of the seminary will do it serious injury, at least temporarily. Nearly all theological students depend wholly on the churches for their material support. Good Presbyterian women knit them stockings and make them shirts, and collections for their benefit are taken up in the parishes. They have not acquired the habit of taking care of themselves, for usually they get their prelim inary college education for nothing, and receive plous support or assistance while they are pursuing it. Accordingly, a theological seminary under Presbyterian boycott loses its natural supply of students, unit can devise some system for furnishing them with the subsistence they require. There are many rich Presbyterians back of this institution who would doubtless put up money for them, and ministers in sympathy with its teachings could raise large subscriptions for their benefit. The extension of the boycott so as to deny ordination to the graduates is a more serious matter. When the young men understand that if they go to the Union Theological Seminary they will be left in the air, so far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned, they are not likely to make the sacrifice. Young men accustomed to depend ence are not of the sort to take such a risk They want to know where they are going to land when they start out on the theological voyage. They are not of the stuff out of which martyrs to Briggsism can be made. The rival Princeton school is the safe place for them until the BRIGGS revolution has proved successful, if successful it shall ever be. But Union is richly endowed, and its trustees are among the richest of the Presbyterians. Therefore it can afford the sacrifice, however the young Presbyterian candidates for the ministry may feel. It can wait for the organization of the revolt which is bound to come about If the boycott of Briggsism continues.

The General Assembly, therefore, has left the Presbyterian Church in the same condition of doubt, confusion, and turmoil in which it was before the meeting at Portland. Heresy continues as rampant as ever, and the standard of faith by which orthodoxy must be determined, is still under the fire of criticism. As it has not yet settled its own belief, the Presby terian Church will be embarrassed in under taking to punish unbelief in others. Dr Briggs is still aboard the ship, wearing the regular uniform.

Mantel Polish and Political Economy.

An interesting problem in political economy is presented by the result of the negotiations that took place last week between Judge Dugno of the Superior Court and certain Walking Delegates. Judge Dugro is the principal owner of the new Hotel Savoy at Fifty-ninth street and the Fifth avenue. and he has been anxious to have the hotel opened as soon as possible. He had ordered thirty onyx mantels of a non-union firm He was not aware of this when he gave the order. But those profound observers and travellers, the Walking Delegates, discovered it, and at once ordered a strike. The offending mantels were all ready to be set. They were as beautifully and artistically polished as is the head of the Hon, JAMES WATTS HUSTED, but the polish was nonunion polish, and therefore no polish at all in the eyes of the union. The Delegate also found that certain cabinet work in the hotel had come from a firm whose products the unions have tabooed.

Judge Duoro finally agreed that the nonunion polish on the mantels and panels and friezes should be scraped off by union men and that a properly guaranteed union polish should then be put on by union men working at union wages. This unpolishing and repolishing will cost Judge Dugno a thousand dollars or thereabouts, and as he thereby prevents a strike, raises a taboo and accelerates the opening of his hotel, he thinks that he is justified in regarding the money as well invested.

The point that occurs to us and seems to have a wider public interest in this treaty between the Walking Delegates and Judge Dugno is this: Was the repolishing necessary? The only trouble about the offending mantels and cabinet work was that the polish was non-union polish. Why couldn't the Walking Delegates say to Judge Dugno: "Here, your fine for permitting the use of non-union polish on your onyx mantels will be \$500. Your fine for non-union wainscoting will be \$500 more"? Then there would have been no loss of time and the wastefulness of doing the work over again would have been avoided. The money would be paid into the treasury of the union, or divided among the unemployed union men, or distributed by lot. The advantage of taking a money fine without insisting upon the razing of the non-union polish would have inured to both parties Judge Duggo has had to pay his thousand dollars and wait. The union men have had to work for their thousand dollars. They have simply thrown away \$1,000.

In cases of this kind it ought to be enough that the owner shall pay twice; it is mistake for the union men to do the work over. Carried to perfection, the system of fines which we have suggested would enable union men to live in clover without doing any work at all; and can modern sen timental political economy offer anything better than that?

The Gravedigger.

Other Mugwumps and anti-Democrats are doing most of the talking, but he han-

dles the spade. He handles it with enthusiasm, precision, and vigor. It is his business to dig holes in the ground. He is never happier than when at work. Sometimes the hole he digs is occupied by the unfortunate for whom it was measured. Sometimes the wrong corpus gets in. Sometimes the gravedigger himself tumbles in. He always crawls out again, sly, malicious, and cheerful, with his person more or less decorated with dirt;

but he doesn't care. Professional eminence in any line is entitled to public recognition; hence this brief tribute to



The grave he is digging this time is intended for the Democratic party. The fool

We are pleased to learn that an eminent Dutch naturalist, Dr. OUDEMANS, has taken the sea serpent as the subject of a book. He

the main. He has done it with an impartial mind, under the prompting of a desire to get at the bottom facts by the methods of science, under the laws of logic, and through legal evidence. We are not to be told what conclu-

sion he has come to about the sea serpent until his book is printed. We like his way of doing business, however It is the right way. We wish now that some man with a mind of his kind, a man of scientific, logical, legal, critical, and unprejudiced mind, would in like manner take up the ghost stories which we are forever hearing and subject them to a thorough analysis.

The Senator HILL-CABOT LODGE collision story, representing the New York Senator as leaving the Senate chamber to avoid voting, is a lie out of whole cloth, invented and circulated by the CLEVELAND bureau to promote the purposes of the CLEVELAND fraud.

The Meteorological Bureau of the East Indian Government, said to be the most efficient institution of the kind in the world, is remarkably successful in forecasting the novements of the winds and waters, and it is thus highly serviceable to the people of that country. We regret to say that our own Weather Bureau is less efficient. It made no forecast of the tremendous flood that has just destroyed life and property in the Mississippi Valley, or of the destructive tornadoes that have just swept over Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas. A true and trustworthy forecast in these cases would have been worth millions of dollars.

They (the "people") demand a tariff reform, such as the Mills bill proposed, which shall cut off bounties from monopolies, trusts, and combinations, like the Reading coal deal.—John D. Kernan, Temporary Chairman of the tiretand Systems Convention.

Carry this to the Claimant's camp in New Jersey, the Hon. John R. McPherson, Quartermaster, where the final shot at the anti-CLEVE-LAND forces consisted in striking out the resolution applauding Governor LEON ABBETT for standing against this same pharisaically oburgated "Reading Coal deal."

One CLEVELAND man alone is usually enough. but two of them together can always be relied upon to get up the finest show of humbug known to the business.

Why is religion decaying in Massachusetts? The custom of churchgoing, once universal in the old Bay State, founded by the Puritans, is passing away with startling rapid ity, according to a report on the subject that has just been rendered to the Congregationalist Association of the State. A committee of that body which has been collecting statistics sets down two-fifths of the whole population of the State as "non-churchgoers," and gives a curious list of reasons for the decline in church. going, the three main reasons being disbellef in creeds, dislike of the Church, and the desire to make Sunday a festival of pleasure.

The Springfield Republican holds that the committee's estimate is too low, and that less than three-fifths of the grown people of Massachusetts are churchgoers. It points to Springfield itself, a specimen city of the State. in support of its assertions, and after perusing its argument, we are led to the conclusion that only about one-half of the people of the State can be classed as churchgoers. It appears also from the committee's report that the de-

cline of churchgoing has been steady for years Under these circumstances how can the Massachusetts churches be kept up? how long must the ministers preach to empty news? and how shall religion hold its ground against the inroads of agnosticism and indifferentism? Can the old order of things be brought back, and what can be done to bring

These questions are of serious import to the ministers of Massachusetts. We shall give due heed to any answers that they may make

The hubbub in Honolulu is of but slight importance. Revolutionary speeches were made at a public meeting, and the offending speakers were arrested by order of the Queen's Government; but it does not appear that these speakers had any popular backing, that they had any plan of action, or that their arrest was followed by any outbreak. The affair was even less significant than the rumpus in Honolulu three months ago.

We have not a doubt, however, that it will ford an occasion for bringing before the Legislature, which met last Saturday, a question which the Government is anxious to steer clear of. There is a party in Hawali that favors the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic; and there is no doubt that his party also favors the appexation of the kingdom to the United States. It has representatives in the Legislature who will very surely take advantage of the hubbub. There is grave discontent in the kingdom; there is widespread desire for some kind of political change, or for any means of relief from the evils that exist under the present system. Some members of the Legislature want only a new Constitution: others would like to set up an independent republic, and yet others talk of an American protectorate.

We do not believe that the Government. which is a feeble concern, will be able to pre vent debates on the subject, and these may urn out to be rather interesting.

It is reported that the explorer CARLO Fur has discovered a pass across the Andes by which it will be possible to reduce from thirty days to four or five the journey from Limit over the mountains to towns on navigable tributaries of the upper Amazon. This discovery is made on the eve of the completion of the railroad that is to unite castern and western Peru. The Peruvians won't grumble but if Fax had only made his discovery thirty or forty years before the union of the two distriets by rail, it would have been a great boon to the country, which has badly needed its rich but almost inaccessible eastern territory.

Some of our renders have sent us word that they cannot understand the new Chicago religion of Koreshanity, the creed of which we printed yesterday. It is truly a puzzling religien to people who are not Koreshans, guess that we ourselves cannot explain this creed, not even that part of it which proclaims the "transmigrative manifestations of divinity under the circumferential theocrases:" yet we assent to the Koreshan proposition that "ficti-tious money should be destroyed." We cannot say for sure that the original Adamic man was blune and unitary, yet not dual; but we are pleased with the assurance that the founder of Koreshanity "does not claim to be Gop." We do not know whether the devils of the matrices are howling under the effulgence of the cherubim; but we are free to listen to the allegation that the concave theory of Koreshanity is spreading. We must confess, indeed, that while we are able to compass the phraseology of a good many creeds. we have not a plummet that will sound the depths of Koreshanity, and we suspect that even the Kore-hans themselves are unable to give any beffer account of their creed than other lunaties give of their ravings. We are not surprised, however, to learn that Koreshanity has gained a footbold in Chicago, or that it will be on show at the Chicago Fair.

Sie d Going to Link I .

. May 31 .- Tom Beed was named to day he intended to go to Minneapolis.

"Yes, that is my intention," he drawled. "Although, as I am not a Federal officencylier, it seems hardly proper for me to be there."

I'm the Bont a their sit te.

Always an Interesting Man.

Ao Fault of Mis.

From the Komma title Jon "It seems to me that that young Toney Knob in the drawing from is a long time asying 'Good bight.' The callie care have sire ady stopped. "He can't go, pa. Sister's sitting on him." THE MUGWUMP PILORIMS.

Artemns Ward On the Syracuse Convention. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir : Seven hundred of the 2,500 Mugwumps of the Cleveland rite in New York have held a sort of Convention in Syracuse, and have deputed four amia de political nonentitles to depart as delegates at large to Chicago and apply the flaming torch of partisan discord to spent powder. They will be accompanied in their diversion by sixty-eight other absurdities, a majority of them former Federal officeholders, defeated candidates, or neglected aspirants for local office; or civil service cranks of no party.

Just what the Cleveland Mugwumps are to

lo when they arrive in the Windy City, is no clearer than Michigan River mud. They are not to contest, for there is nothing to have contest over: they are not to "protest," for a protest would knock from the pedestal of his opes the sun-dial candidate who is expected to restore their lost offices to them. They are deprived of a chance to bolt from a Convention to which they will not be admitted. One of your Republican contemporaries suggests that they are, from one of the Chicago hotel corridors, to "hurl quantities of grass at Hill and his diabolical February work." It may be so, but our understanding of the matter is that these delegates will go to Chicago as visitors merely, to be present at the nomination of a real Demograt there for President, to see how the thing is done and how their particular favorite is done for. The indefiniteness of the instructions given to these constituencylacking Mugwumps recalls quite forcibly the position of a book peddler during the war of the rebellion, as described by a humorist of thirty years ago. Artemus Ward some say. though the narrative does not appear in any printed copy of his works:

"If chosen by the copperhead non-combatants of Bucyrus to represent them at the court of the Czar, I should feel justified in first offering to go halves on

"If that didn't suit, I would propose the division, on equal terms, of the United States between us.

"If he did not like that, I would be willing to com-promise for a fixed annual salary, payable in advance. If the figure frightened him, I would scale it down, but could still insist on the in advance feature,

old out, I would appeal to his weak side by offering to exchange notes, I taking his on the Russian Treasury he taking mine on the United States Treasury. Mo question of mere interest would be allowed to stand be ween us. He could claim whatever interest he wanted. would take whatever interest I could set.

"If the Crar could not see the advantage of this offer, I would change it, and accept a small cash advance on some of my garments of personal attire not in actual use and call the matter quite.

"If he would not agree to even that, I would explain to him the false position his refusal would place me in in the view of my Bucyrus friends, and would stand upon my dignity and my last offer, a square meal and

Such is, in substance, the position of the Mugwump emissaries sent to Chicago. Their appearance at the doors of the Convention can inspire nothing but ridicule and their utterances evoke nothing but contempt.

But back of them, the willing beneficiary of their fraud, folly, and treason, stands, or rather lurks, the Claimant, ever ready to stab in his own interest the Democracy, indifferent alike to its hopes, its principles, and its precedents. In his behalf this foolish contest against the Democracy of New York. its accepted leaders, its representatives in public office, Congress, State, and local, its concred guides, its illustrious chieftains and able generals, its duly organized State Committee, and its rank and file, is undertaken.

Never before in the history of the Demo eratic party did a Presidential candidate, disowned and disavowed by the party in his own State, have the blundering hardihood to organize into a skulking phalanx a few motley camp followers; and never, let it be added. could a Democratic Convention yield to such an intolerable menace and preserve its title to GOOD LORD DELIVER US! NEW YORK, June 1.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY TARD. The Probability that a Portion of It Will Be Sold to the City.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The Senate now has before it a bill already passed by the House for selling to the city of Brooklyn a large unoccupied field or tract, comprising about twenty-six acres, in the rear of the Navy Yard. This bill was agreed to by the House with little or no dissent, after an explanation of its purposes and probable results. Should the lenate concur, a project which has been urged very strenuously by Brooklyn for several years

will at last have been accomplished. The matter has occupied a good deal of attention on the part both of the Senate and House Naval Committees, with visits to the sale made by a previous Secretary of the Navy has been repeated by Secretary Tracy. supported by the commandant of the Nave Yard. It is admitted that the land in question s of no use to the yard now, and has been of no use for many years, if ever. It is a mere place of deposit for ashes, is covered with weeds. and is said to be not even employed for the storing of timber. The only question all along has been whether at some day there might not be a need of this area. But as to that, its situation and the plans for the yard appear to be decisive, and there is no suggestion of possible employment which seems worthy to be

taken into consideration. On the other hand, the advantages of the sale appear to be great. Of course the interests of Brooklyn in putting the land to its proposed use for markets, with the necessary slips, canals, and plers, need not be referred to. But the Government, to begin with, will derive a large amount of money from the sale The minimum price per acre fixed by the bill is \$41,000, this being the largest price ever paid for land in that neighborhood. That rate would yield upward of \$1,000,000. But it is further provided that the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint three competent ap praisers, and if they shall agree that a larger price should be fixed, this larger sum, subject to the Secretary's approval, must be paid. It was said in the House by Mr. Coombs, who had charge of the bill, that the land would, in his opinion, bring \$1.250,000, and some percons have estimated its value at \$1,500,000.

In the next place, it is believed that the sale of this land will make other parts of the Navy Yard more available. The city of Brooklyn proposes to dig a canal through this land, at a great expense, so that vessels may come in at the rear, and the Government will have the right to use this canal. Again, the Wallabout Channel now receives the sewage from the main sewers which empty above it, continually filling it. It is said that the last vessel docked at the yard in the large stone dock had difficulty from the deposit on the sill. The drodging on this account cost \$22,000 last year, an the estimates for this year are \$40,000 Brooklyn gives up its right to that channel. and consents to have a causeway built across it, so clearing it, and giving the double benefit of pure wa'er there and the saving of the annual expense of dredging. The exact tract which is to be sold under this

bill, as it passed the house, is as follows: Commencing at a point on the line of the United States Navy Yard at the northwest intersecof Flushing and Clinton avenues extended; thence easterly along Flushing avenue 544 feet, more or less, to the northwest intersection of Flushing and Washington avenue; thence northerly along Washington avenue; 518 feet and 5 liches, more or less, to the intersection of Washington avenue with the combary line between the I miled States Navy yard is operated and projectly conveyed by the United States to the city of Brooklyn by deed of exchange dated. The 21, 1895; thence westerly along said boundary line 125 too; thence southerly in a straight line to the northwest intersection of the Navy Tard projectly and Chinton avenue extended, the point or place of beginning. It is a condition of the sale that if Brooklyn ever opens water chapnels for commerce through this land from the Wallahout Channel, one such channel shall be opened on the west side, with only an open street intervening between it and the Navy rard line. tended; thence easterly along Flushing avenue

should any new reason for retaining this blould any new reason for retaining this tract suggest itself, of course the rending legislation ought to be checked, as the money to be received from it would then be of minor importance. But it looks now as if Williams-burgh would get her new markets.

RIVAL STUDENTS. Sergeant Time's Advice to Sergeant Albert-

son Provokes Him. Sergeant Oliver Tims, the Shakespearean bookworm of the Police Department, started up from a reverie when a Sux reporter entered the station house in the basement of the City Hall on Wednesday, and told the scholar that his learned rival. Sergeant Charles Albertson of Capt. McLaughlin's command. had thrown overboard political sconomy, and proposed to devote himself to astronomy hereafter, with the design of demonstrating to Chief Inspector Steers and others that it was more ennobling to the mind as a study than political economy. Political economy is a favorite hobby of rgeant Time when he is not absorbing

Shakespearcana.

It was only a few months ago that Inspector Steers had awarded to Sergeant Tims the palm as the best-read man in the department. Sergeant Albertson had prepared to dispute Time's claim to this distinction, and had for months crammed poetry and philosophy and political economy and ethics for the crucial test. But he backed out when he heard that the Shakespearean scholar had in turn crammed all he knew about things into a lecture which he proposed to deliver in public. The idea of having to deliver a rival lecture fairly appalled Albertson, and forced him to retire from the contest of book learning in dismay. He turned away from thoughts of his immediate surroundings and sought consola-tion for loss of literary prestige in the depart-ment in the contemplation of other worlds, where, as he understands it, police lec-turors are not troublesome. He save that he hashor cason to regret having kicked politi-cal economy overboard, and that astronomy has given him a broader and grander concep-tion of the universe and of man than he ever had before. He was particularly anxious to learn what Sergeant Tims thought of his chain that astronomy was a bigger and better subimmediate surroundings and sought consola

learn what Sergeant Tims thought of his claim that astronomy was a biggor and better subject than political economy.

Sergeant Tims studied the ceiling of the City Hall station a long fime in silence before he answered the reporter.

"So Albertson has taken up the study of the stars and thrown up political economy for good, has he?" he said at length, and then he leaned back in his easy chair and let the golden May sunboams dance upon his partly bald head. "Well, the stars are pretty things, certainly; the forget-ine-nots of the angels," Longfellow calls them; but, on the other hand, remember, young man, what George Eliot says:

"The world is great:

"The world is great:
The stars are golden fruit upon a true,
Ail out of reach.

"There it is in a nutshell. What on earth is the use of our bothering with things that are out of reach? The world is great, as George Ellot says, and so is political economy, for it teaches us how to make this great earth better and happier; that is, if we will only treasure and happier: that is, if we will only treasure and apply its truths to our relations with our

teaches us how to make this great earth better and happier; that is, if we will only treasure and appier that is, if we will only treasure and appier that is, if we will only treasure and appier that is, if we will only treasure and appier that is, if we will only treasure and appier to the treasure and the stars. Then the Sergeant stood up and became oratorical. "Now, who will have the nerve to say that any great reforms can be necomplished by studying the stars? You go and tell Albertson that he is wasting valuable time poking around up there among the stars, and he'd better come bask and anchor to political economy. He can't find the millenium groping about among other worlds. And moreover, his studying the stars won't raise his pay, or mine either, except perchanes they turn out to be very lucky stars, which they won't. So what good are they?"

The genial Sergeant chuckled as he said that. Then he grabbed a handful of the sunbeams, and while Capt. Haughey looked down at him with a smile he added to the reporter: "No. sir'ee, young mam. Books are better reading than the stars. Good beoks promote nicasant thoughts, and you, and Albertson too, will do well to remember the pointer thrown out by Bovee, which is this: The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible." There's solid philosophy and fact for Sergeant Albertson to put in his pipe and smoke."

Sergeant Albertson's evebrows contracted into a dark from when the reporter told him that Sergeant Tims did not seem to care for the stars and the worlds, and had intimated that the earth was good enough for him.

"He says that the stars are no good, does he?' he muttered angrily. "Great Herschel, listen to that! And Tims is the man who was perpetually getting off the same old chostnut about Shakespeare drawing his inspirution from the stars."

Sergeant Albertson buried his face in his hands, and seemed to be having a severe wrestle with his emotions. At length he looked up and said in an

"And they were? the reported standard interrogatively.

"They were these," the newly fledged astronomer retorted, "taken from Merchant of Venice." Mr. Tims said:

Look how the floor of heaven is thick iniald with patines of bright geld.

There's not the smallest orb which thou beheldest But in his motion like an argu sings.

Still quiring to the young-eyed cherublim; Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this middy vesture of decay.

Doth grossly close it in we cannot hear it.

"These's what you might call roal seven-ply

"That's what you might call real seven-ply poetry, a yard wide and good goods all the way through," the Sergeant remarked, with genuine admiration of the brilliant imagery. It is a sight more interesting, too, than all the dry old stuff than I found rammed in Mr. the dry old stuff than I found rammed in Mr.
Tims's books on political economy. I never
found any remedy for all the bug bears it seared
up, anyhow. Political economy is all rot, anyhow, whereas the stars are daisies."
"Who says so?" the reporter inquired.
"The post Moir says so in these words," he
replied, "Take 'em down:
"Stars are daises that begem
The blue fleids of the sky,
Beheid by all, ever—"
"Secreta".

"Sergeant!" an authoritative voice ex-aimed at Albertson's ear, and a hand laid on his shoulder cut short the flight into the

upon his shoulder cut short the hight into the realms of poetry.

The Sergeant turned and saw Capt. Mc-Laughlin beside him.

"If you will come down out of the sky and wake up the men," the Captain said, solemnly, "we will be able to get the midnight squad out before next weak."

before next week."
"Yes, sir: certainly." the Sergeant said, saluting. He dropped the stars with startling abruptness, and bent his attention to the monotonous routine of figuring out, the asmonotonous routine of figuring out the assignment of patrolimen on the blu nolice slate. He had failed to grapple Sergeant Tims's question about the influence of the stars on the great subject of the increase of the pay of police Sergeants, but "I will see you later about this," he whispered to the reporter.

Famous and Infamous.

pecome notorious instead of famous. The city of New York as to its moral standard is no worse probably better-than any other city in the world. London and Paris lead in immorality, and many other cities in Europe. The start this reverend took was corrupt in its creation. As a minister of the Gospel, and especially a Presbyterian, he should have studied first the example of the Savicor, and spending money under false pretence, its sh used this by moral season to show those of way from sin tovirior. As a minister of f Jesus Christ Parkhurst is a back sample—fal-Jeans Christ Parkhorst is a bad examples—familic on or personal ambition has led bin on the wine track. His course was and is unworthy of a Presisterian minister—inconsistent with the present of decay, of which he must be a follower. And, as follow taken up the gauntlet for a toriety, he must stand the consequences. Well, yes, let us show to the world all his shortcomings—this unworthy quack compounder of Christianty, darganing with the 20th dail at his own pleasure, accomplishing nothing, within the fact and nor for his fellow men, and his noticities all follow him by all weighthinking people as laying made him infamous by trying to reach fame by fractors.

A Passwersian,

The Margaret Louisa. To the Epison or The Sun-See No doubt there are

To the Enton or The SCS-Nos No deads there are many to do battle for the "Margaret leavas," but far mot the less determined to field, especially as the pen happens to be so convenient a weapon.

The "Margaret Louisa lionie," is not, strictly speaking, a home, meaning a permanent place of abode; it is really a hotel, to which a woman may come when she distress to stay a few works in the city, and come with distres to stay a few weeks in the sity, and come with a delightful sense of accuracy and comfort just because it is managed by women for women. Then if the guest wishes to remain in the city she can find a permanent boarding pour at her lensure, being aided very much by hertat high her from the M. L. it being a pained of respectability a possiblinus februaries and the green her green a classical three. And, as far as price is controlled where used in New 1 or to comin a second that is returned as the first services a place for \$7.50. The save further than the services a place for \$7.50. The save further than the way they are printed in to-says leave at the back hough in my room, and I result had some reforence to companionly attendance at church, her before the she is than duty of the elevator box, for to the general public not being addicted to the sheet public and elevator box, for to the general public not being addicted.

New Yorks, May 2d.

Adding Legal Process to Injury. From the A Conditution.

ance committee they strong him on sky big . But the first day, in the justice court, with law they had to cope.

They sued the man for damages because he broke the rooks. POLITICAL NOTES.

Seven candidates were before the Democratic Na-tional Convention of 1876, and the vote of the leading one, on the first ballot, was forty-seven in excess of half the Convention and seventy-three short of the requisite two-thirds. Nineteen candidates were before the Democratic National Convention of 1890, and the leading candidate was 100 rotes short of a majority on the first ballot, and 510 short of the requisite two-thirds. For candidates were before the Democratia National Convention of 1884, and the leading candidate, on the first ballot, was 18 votes short of a ma-jority, and 155 votes short of the required two-thirds, in 1872 and 1888, years of Democratic defeat, the non-lination was made by acclamation, and in the latter year the roll call of States was suspended for the parpose. There has been no protracted fight ever the Presidential nomination, on the Democratic side, since the Convention of 1868 in Taumany Hall.

The wigwam in Chicago, where the Democratic Na. tional Convention will meet, has a frontage of 500 feet on Michigan avenue, and is 350 feet in width. It is the largest convention hall ever erected, and its fall ea-pacity is 20,000.

Municipal tickets for a November election, when published in spring time, are subject always to changes later on, but as appears now, this is to be, in its essential features, the regular Democratic ticket (exclusive of Mayor) to be nominated in October: For County Clerk, William J. McKenna; for Register Glatin; for additional Surrogate, Frank T for Judge of the General Sessions, Henry D. Purroy.

At succeeding National Conventions of both parties the number of army veterans grows steadily less, and the number of army veterates grows steadily less, and the proportion of civilians, and more especially of pro-fersional men-lawyers, physicians, and engineers—in-creases. The Democrats of New York, however, will preserve in the Chicago Convention their geord for military representatives, two of the four delegates at large having gained a national reputation in the field. ien. Slocum is a graduate of West Point, and 65 years of age. Gen. Sickles was a volunteer, and succeeded tam. He will be 70 years of age in October.

The new apportionment will affect the Senate, Assembly, and Aldermanic districts. The apportionment of Congress districts has been made, and no change is to be made in the Judicial districts. The apportionment of Senate districts this year, will not go into effect until next year, and in case of a vacancy it will be filled on be basis of the districts as they were a year ago.

Hill's vote for Governor in 1888 was 658,464. Clave-Cleveland ran further behind Hill than behind Harrison.

The headquarters of the New York delegation in Chicago during the National Convention will be at the Auditorium. That will be the New Jersey headquarters. too. The Indiana and North and South Dakota delegates will be located at the Victoria. Those from Wis cousin will have their headquarters at the Leland. Those of Virginia will be at the Southern. Those of colorado and Rhode Island will be at the Clifton. The Arkansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming headquarters will be the Grand Pacific. The Obio and Pennsylvania delegates rill have headquarters at the Sherman House. The ther States will have headquarters for their delegates at the Palmer.

The anti-anap Mugwumps show constantly, and in many odd ways, the humbur and hollowness of their pretence to be considered Democrats. In electing del-egates to the Syracuse Convention they did not ret. or, more properly perhaps, were unable to get, residents of many districts to go. Not one of their delegates from the Second district, which is the strongest Democratic district in the city, belonged there. One Democratic district in the city, belonged there. One hailed from the annexed district. One lives in Brooklyn, and the third lives in the Eleventh Assembly district. In the First one of the delegates comes from the Nineteenth district, and the other from the Seventh. In the Eighth district one of the delegates lives in the Eleventh and another lives in the Seventh, and so it was through the whole list. More the four Republican districts.

Lient.-Gov. Sheehan has engaged rooms in the Metrepole for the June Convention. He is New York's repre-sentative on the National Committee, and the first ofthe death of Hubert O. Thompson.

It was Edward Cooper who stood alone on the Comnittee of Resolutions at the St. Louis National Convention of 1838 against the proclamation of free trade principles, and he gave prophetic warning, on behalf of New York State, which he represented on that com-mittee, of the difficulties which would attend indifference to the voice of the New York Democracy in that Democracy has not been lessened on that account, no does he fail to take an active part in the politics of the State and city.

The State Senate elected in November last, will, with the Assembly to be elected this year, vote for a United States Senator in place of Frank Hiscock. In the upper two-thirds majority, come from the metropelitan end of the State. There should be no good reason to doubt, therefore, that Mr. Hiscock's successor will not only be a Democrat, but that he will be a Democrat from the metropolitan end of the State. The Democrate of this State have had only two United States Sens-tors in more than thirty years, one of them from Utica and the other from Elmira. New York city has had only three United States Senators in sixty six years-Hamilton Fish, elected in 1851; Edwin D. Morgan, elected in 1863, and William M. Evarts, elected in 1863. Brooklyn has never had a United States Senator. It has

never had a Governor, either, Gov. Flower vetoed appropriations made by the recent Legislature to the amount of \$1,600,000, a sum \$300,000 in excess of the entire tax on all the corpora gality in expense, and to interpose the strong arm of bjection against extravagance, rapacity, and the pil

-Gladstone, a fawn rabbit, was sold in England recently for \$130. Its ears are 27% inches in length and 7% inches in width. —A Bauger somnambulist while walking in his sleep hooked a five-pound black bass in Lake Cheme and

awoke to find himself struggling in the water.

—It is said that negroes in the flouth are making
fresh preparations for an exodus on a large scale to Ovishoms, and it is estimated that before the middle of this month 12,000 negroes will be on the way. to nine inches in depth covered the Rangeley district and G. E. Rideout rode in his sleigh through the stree

-Fishing parties in Portland harbor are meeting with remarkable success. The other day a couple of angler hooked what they supposed to be a lobster pet and were greatly surprised to pull up a bag containing sixty full pints of whiskey.

—Daniel Weiser, a German living at Pottstown, Pa. ate one dozen angle worms on a wager recently. He says he learned to eat them when a lad, and that they are as palatable as raw oysters, especially when eaten with vinegar, pepper, and sait.

—The vaults of the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco are

being fitted with wires for protection from this war.
The wires are to be between every two rows of bricks. and any attempt to interfere with the comes, will disturb an electric circuit and sound a warning. —A few years ago forty pigs ran away from James Duval near Novelty, Wash, and since that time the drove has increased to about 500, and is making the farmers very miserable by their frequent raids on gardens. Some of their tusks are six inches in length.

-The paradise for travelling agents is said to have been discovered at Bremen, Me., where one of the craft says the people invited him to stay to dinner or supper, helped him along on his way, showed him their flower gardens, and bought his goods aimost faster than he could supply them, even stopping him in the road to make purchases, and inviting him to call again.

-Five Germans sat down to a luncheon in a near-by German restaurant the other day. Each was a broad shouldered and deep-chasted giant, a worthy descend-ant of the old Tenton warriors. Each ordered a "Maas" of light-colored Thuringer. The waiter came back with five enormous glasses of beer. They filled his tray, and were so heavy that he puffed under the borden. Each glass contained more than a quart of beer. Four times the giants drained the big glasses,

and their bill for beer alone amounted to \$2. -The Kennedy cottage and grounds at Bar Harbor will cost when completed as much as some of the smaller resorts entire. The land cost \$70,000, and im-provements upon it \$30,000 more, while the house, unfurnished, represents an outlay of \$100.000. Electric lighting will be furnished by a private plant, and in the parior alone there will be one hundred incandescent lamps, the whole house containing 650. The house is 150 feet long and contains 72 rooms. One hundred and sixty workings are supplyed at present in getting the gorgoma establishment ready for its summer occupants.

-One of the most pitiful sight- ever witnessed in the streets of Portland, Me., was presented the other day by two French Canadian boys who had begged their way from St. Francis, on the northern boundary of Aroo-tonk. The younger, aged 17, had lost his left arm and all except the thomb of his right hand by an accident in a sawmill, while the older, aged about 24, was totally bound. They had come to Portland in the hope that acutiats would be able to a store the night of the unfortunate boy, but the doctors were obliged to tell them that there was no hope. They had a letter from their parish priest, on the strength of which they managed to get enough money to take them back to their Aross